

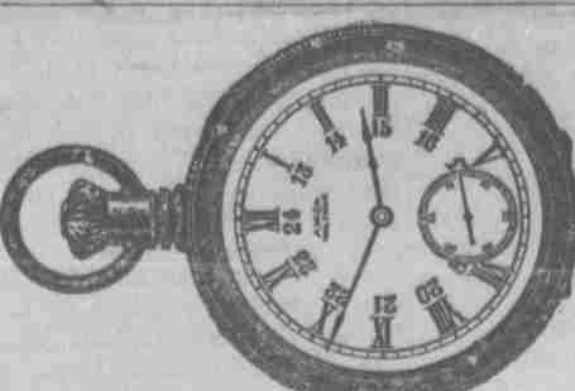


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Some Facts For Lead Miners.
Dressing Highlight.

A large part of the discussion of the pending canvass on the part of the republican press and speakers, is as to the effect of the lead tariff. It is contended, and that contention constituted a large part of the speeches of Messrs. Catron and Morrison, at the opera house, in Deming last week, that the admission of lead free of duty would close every lead bearing mine in New Mexico and drive every miner out of employment.

Col. Morrison, was especially vehement on this point. He stated that the Mexican miners could and did work for forty cents a day and were the best miners in the world. "How, then," "was it possible for American miners who worked for three dollars a day, to compete with this poor Mexican labor in lead mining?"

This is their stock argument. But they stop there. They produce no figures, adduce no facts in support of their declarations. They indulge in declamation only, not facts, which completely upset their theory and utterly wipe out the last vestige of foundation for their statements.

The Headlight has taken some pains to get the facts in relation to this matter, and they are conclusive and overwhelming. They show that instead of lead bringing a higher price on account of the McKinley tariff thereon, it brings a lower price before the law was passed.

They show that instead of lead mining being more profitable under the McKinley tariff than before, it is less profitable—that on account of the operation of that tariff on articles entering into the cost of reduction, the lead owner gets a smaller return for his ore. So that the tariff cuts two ways—first in reducing the value of the ore and second in increasing the cost of reduction. It cuts both ways, and the miners lose at both ends of the balance pole.

The subjoined figures are taken from the books of several Deming gentlemen actively engaged in mining in this vicinity. These books constitute the data and summary of their business transactions covering a period of several years. They are kept to show the state of their business, as every business man desires to know the condition of his affairs, and can accomplish that only by keeping a complete record of his commercial transactions. These statements may therefore be depended upon as being strictly correct and reliable. The following tables will show upon what basis these sales of lead ores of the mines in this locality were made to different smelters.

From the Tres Hermanas mine, N. M., south of Deming, by Judge Seaman Field:

Aug. 8, 1888, 45c per unit, or \$4.50 per 100
Sept. 1, 1888, 45 " " 4.50 " "
Oct. 10, 1888, 45 " " 4.50 " "

From the books of the Flower Queen Mining Co., Cook's Peak, N. M.:
July 24, 1888, 40c per unit, or \$4.00 per 100
May 23, 1889, 40 " " 4.00 " "
June 8, 1889, 40 " " 4.00 " "
Aug. 3, 1889, 40 " " 4.00 " "

From the books of Martin, Lindner & Thurmond of the Inez mine, Cook's Peak:
Aug. 20, 1892, \$4.00 per 100
Sept. 28, 1892, 4.00 " "
Oct. 10, 1892, 3.90 " "
Oct. 12, 1892, 3.90 " "
Oct. 15, 1892, 3.90 " "
Oct. 17, 1892, 3.90 " "

From the books of the Teel, Poe & Ashenfelter mines, Cook's Peak, N. M.:
Oct. 6, 1888, \$4.50 per 100
June 25, 1889, 4.00 " "
Aug. 15, 1890, 4.50 " "
Dec. 17, 1890, 4.00 " "
Dec. 20, 1890, 4.05 " "
Jan. 8, 1891, 4.50 " "
Feb. 12, 1891, 4.30 " "
Mar. 13, 1891, 4.32 1/2 " "
May 13, 1891, 4.30 " "
July 30, 1891, 4.30 " "
Oct. 29, 1891, 4.20 " "
Nov. 14, 1891, 4.05 " "
Dec. 10, 1891, 4.25 " "
Jan. 20, 1892, 4.10 " "
Feb. 17, 1892, 4.50 " "
Apr. 23, 1892, 4.30 " "
June 18, 1892, 4.05 " "
July 22, 1892, 4.00 " "
Sept. 22, 1892, 4.00 " "
Oct. 5, 1892, 3.90 " "

In addition to this, again, as stated above, the profits of mining have been still further re-

duced by the operation of the tariff in increased cost of reduction. We have the statement of Hon. Walter C. Hadley, who is among the best informed practical miners in the west, that about two years ago the smelter charges on his Graphi cores were less than one dollar per ton, while now he has to pay six dollars per ton.

On this point, Judge W. T. Thornton, also an experienced mine operator, testifies as follows:

"I have before me two smelting returns of the same class of ore shipped from the Bennett mine; one prior and one since the passage of this law, and they fully explain why the Organ miners are interested. One of them is dated Oct. 6, 1890, and showing the contents of the ore to be lead 19.5 per cent, silver 16 oz. per ton. The smelting charges were \$2.00 per ton. The price paid for lead was 55 cents per unit. The other return is dated March 15, 1892, and shows 23.4 per cent lead, 42 oz. silver per ton; smelting charges \$10.50 per ton; price paid for lead 43 cents per unit. Thus it will be seen that we are paying \$8.50 per ton more for smelting charges than before that nefarious law went into effect, and are receiving about 25 per cent less for our lead."

So it will be seen that the price of lead ores has fallen in the two years during which the McKinley tariff has been in operation, from an average of 40 cents per unit, or \$4.00 per hundred previous to its passage, and the present value, which was on Wednesday, \$3.85 per hundred, N. Y. quotation, notwithstanding the tax of one and a half cents per pound, which is rigidly enforced, and which was intended to keep out foreign lead ores and thus protect the home producer by freeing him from foreign competition and thus enhancing the value of his product.

The fact therefore stands out bold and conspicuous, and indisputable—that the democratic claim that the tariff does not fix prices, but that they are governed by supply and demand—that so far from being a help to the mining industry of New Mexico, that tariff has been a detriment—that it is deeper than Mexican peon competition that this industry has to fear—that there can be no lasting prosperity for any industry that depends on subsidies in the in the shape of tariffs levied on all its neighbors—that mining and wool, and cattle and farming, and commerce and manufacturing, are all equally entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the government and equal protection against encroachment or favoritism from every source—that beyond that each must take care of itself and depend upon its own intelligent and businesslike management for its profits—that no industry must attempt to thrive at the expense of all others. Simply that and nothing more.

Kidnapping Episode.

On the 20th of last April the Albuquerque Citizen, which was then recognized as an influential republican newspaper, but which has degenerated into a mere organ of Boss Catron, denounced the kidnapping incident at Lamy in the following fashion:

A subject of far more importance than any convention, and which will be remembered years after the Silver City convention and its delegates are forgotten, is that of the kidnapping and false imprisonment of Jose Julio Vigil, the delegate from Taos county. The facts are briefly these: Taos county is so far from Silver City that at the county convention it was determined to send only one delegate with the proxies of all the others. This made the position a very responsible one and the leading republicans selected Mr. Vigil because of his high character and standing, he being one of the oldest and best citizens in Taos county, who has held many official positions and was a soldier in the union army, and is now about 73 years old. Mr. Vigil came to Santa Fe on horseback, arriving on Tuesday, and was

quickly tempted to betray his trust, by offers of money. We thus over this, as bad as it was, because it has been done before, and thus case is much more grave. He dined with Mr. Fiske, and they started to go to Silver City together. At Lamy Mr. Fiske went into the waiting room, and Mr. Vigil was walking outside waiting for the train. Three men, named Meliton Madrid, Marcos Castillo and Hipolito Vigil came up and carried him by force to a house and kept him there all night. These men falsely personated officers and when Mr. Vigil asked for their authority they pulled out a paper, pretending that it was an order of District Attorney Twitchell. They carried him to Santa Fe and held him as a prisoner until the afternoon on Thursday when Gen. Hobart discovered him. These are briefly the facts of this dastardly outrage. It is not an ordinary crime against an individual, but against the whole people. Mr. Vigil represented a great county. Yet his age and character and high representative capacity availed nothing to protect him against the violence of the men who pretended to arrest him. They should be punished to the very fullest extent of the law, and their names held in execration forever.

Leave no stone unturned to bring the criminal to justice. The party can afford to spend its last dollar in order that its representatives may be protected from outrage on the way to its conventions. For outrages far less than this parties have been destroyed by uprisings of the people. The safety of the republican party is especially involved now as it is understood that the two principal kidnappers are actually holding office under it in Santa Fe. Let the legal investigation be prompt and thorough, and the punishment swift and severe.

In another article in the same issue, the Citizen conclusively fastened the responsibility of the kidnapping and false imprisonment above recorded upon Tom Catron, showing beyond a peradventure that Catron could not have been elected as a delegate over Gov. Stover if the venerable delegate from Taos had been present. The article closes as follows:

The whole matter turned on the Taos delegation on the first day and when it could not be bought it was kidnapped. That was a desperate move, but necessary to defeat Stover, and it was undertaken without compunction. How long will New Mexico endure representation by kidnapping?

When the editor of the Citizen penned the manly words just quoted he little dreamed that in six short months he would be the chief apologist, defender and supporter (for delegate to congress) of the man responsible for "this dastardly kidnapping outrage," nor did he imagine that "the two principal kidnappers," (Catron's willing tools,) then actually holding office under the republican party at Santa Fe, instead of being "punished to the full extent of the law" and having "their names held in execration forever," would continue the petted and pampered favorites of the republican party in Santa Fe county. Possibly the memory of the Citizen is failing; possibly it has forgotten the kidnapping episode; possibly its editor needs to be reminded of his out spoken utterances on the subject. The Sun is not discussing matters of that kind. It simply reproduces the foregoing extracts from an April number of the Albuquerque Citizen for the purpose of exhibiting the local situation in Santa Fe county. We find Hipolito Vigil officiating as a republican justice of the peace in the 3rd precinct of Santa Fe, and the republican candidate for coroner on the republican ticket, and an all around thug for the Catron-Conklin ring.

We find Mr. Marcos Castillo officiating as a member of the board of education in Catron's ward and an active and honored member of Catron-Conklin club in this city.

We find that both Hipolito Vigil and Marcos Castillo are among the most active members of the Catron-Conklin gang in this city, instilling strangers when they come into town, personating deputy sheriffs, and dragging reputable people to the county jail without the color of a warrant or the pretense of a complaint in the morning. It should be remembered that Catron absolutely dominated the convention that nominated Conklin for sheriff and Hipolito Vigil for coroner and that he is the inspiring chief of the infamous gang that is now attempting to terrorize the voters of Santa Fe county in the interest of the Catron-Conklin-Frost combine. Catron controlled the republican convention at Silver City by kidnapping and falsely imprisoning the delegation from Taos county. The republicans meekly submitted. Catron is now employing the same methods and the same tools to control the voters of Santa Fe county. Does Tom Hughes suppose all men are purchasable?

Cattle Notes.

The Clayton fall races will be held on the 24th and 25th of November. Purses to the amount of \$300 are offered.

Reports from Sierra county are to the effect that very heavy rains have fallen all over the range in that section. The water holes are all full and the country generally was soaked.

In southern San Miguel county, and along down the Pecos, last week the heaviest rain in the past seven years fell, and there is now an abundance of water to utilize the little grass there is on the range.

The measurements of an ox which Col. Hingler is having fed for the World's Fair are as follows: length, 12 feet; around the body, 11 ft.; head, 5 ft. 3 in. Weight at the time these measurements were taken, 3,840 lbs. It is expected that he will weigh 4,000 lbs. by the time the World's Fair opens.

The department of agriculture sent out a list of questions to several hundred correspondents in every state and territory, asking replies. One of these was, "What is the percentage of loss of sheep in your locality from dogs?" The returns, carefully tabulated, gave a result varying from 4 per cent in Texas, Kentucky and Delaware, to 8 per cent in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

Dr. E. W. Seward, the well known head of the Inter-Pines homes for invalids at Goshen, N. Y., has just organized the Chino Springs Ranch and Resort Co., and will make the Dorsey place in Colfax county, a western branch of his New York institution. The extensive ranch will be devoted to sheep raising, in which business Dr. Seward recovered his health in New Mexico some sixteen years ago. The company is incorporated under the laws of Colorado, and the officers are: President, S. W. Dorsey; secretary, T. W. Collier; treasurer, D. D. Dorsey.

Feeding and breeding of cattle has not been profitable for a long time. This will be remedied as soon as the production is reduced to an amount less than the consumptive demand. Raisers may howl themselves hoarse about the injustice of cattle buyers, but cattle buyers are just like other buyers—they get everything they need at the lowest possible point and sell everything they can at the highest possible point. As soon as cattle are scarce this year prices will be higher. Statistics and arguments to show that cattle will be very scarce some time in the future are of little avail. If cattle were wagons or furniture they might be bought and stored away against the prospective scarcity, but cattle are perishable property. There is a limit even to the time they can be stored in refrigerators, and refrigeration costs lots of money. Altogether the study of the cattle business is not a simple one.